

ACTIONS OF ARITHMETIC GROUPS ON HOMOLOGY SPHERES AND ACYCLIC HOMOLOGY MANIFOLDS

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ABSTRACT. We establish lower bounds on the dimensions in which arithmetic groups with torsion can act on acyclic manifolds and homology spheres. The bounds rely on the existence of elementary p -groups in the groups concerned. In some cases, including $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$, the bounds we obtain are sharp: if X is a generalized $\mathbb{Z}/3$ -homology sphere of dimension less than $2n - 1$ or a $\mathbb{Z}/3$ -acyclic $\mathbb{Z}/3$ -homology manifold of dimension less than $2n$, and if $n \geq 3$, then any action of $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ by homeomorphisms on X is trivial; if $n = 2$, then every action of $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ on X factors through the abelianization of $\mathrm{Sp}(4, \mathbb{Z})$, which is $\mathbb{Z}/2$.

1. INTRODUCTION

The group $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{Z})$ acts faithfully by linear transformations on \mathbb{R}^n and hence on the sphere at infinity \mathbb{S}^{n-1} , but if $n \geq 3$ then it cannot act on lower-dimensional spheres or Euclidean spaces. Indeed, in [2], Bridson and Vogtmann¹ proved that if $n \geq 3$ and $d < n$, then $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{Z})$ cannot act non-trivially by homeomorphisms on any contractible manifold of dimension d , nor on any homology sphere of dimension $d - 1$. This is an immediate corollary of a more general theorem proved in [2]: if $n \geq 3$ then $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$, the unique subgroup of index 2 in the automorphism group of the free group F_n , cannot act non-trivially by homeomorphisms on any $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -acyclic $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -homology manifold of dimension less than n , nor any generalized $\mathbb{Z}/2$ -homology sphere of dimension less than $n - 1$. The proof revolved around the elementary abelian 2-groups in $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$. Using Smith theory, one argues that one of a small number of involutions have to act trivially; a detailed analysis of the quotients of $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ by these involutions then allows one to conclude that the entire group has to act trivially.

Smith theory applies for any prime p . When p is odd there is a stronger restriction on the dimension of a sphere on which an elementary abelian p -subgroup can act. If n is even, then $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ contains an elementary 3-group of rank n , and by exploiting this one can give a considerably shorter proof of the fact that $\mathrm{SAut}(F_{2m})$ (and hence $\mathrm{SL}(2m, \mathbb{Z})$) cannot act on an acyclic manifold of dimension less than $2m$ or a $\mathbb{Z}/3$ -homology sphere of dimension less than $2m - 1$ (see [2], Theorem 4.9). The purpose of the present note is

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¹The proof of a similar theorem announced earlier [10] is not valid.

to point out that the strategy of this shorter proof, combined with ideas of Zimmermann [16], can be used to establish similar theorems for many arithmetic groups. In most cases, this will give only a lower bound on the dimension of spheres and acyclic spaces where the group can act. But in good cases, where one has a suitably large elementary abelian p -subgroup for some p , the bounds that one obtains can be sharp. One such case is that of the symplectic groups.

Theorem 2.3. *Let X be a generalized $\mathbb{Z}/3$ -homology sphere of dimension less than $2n - 1$ or a $\mathbb{Z}/3$ -acyclic $\mathbb{Z}/3$ -homology manifold of dimension less than $2n$. If $n \geq 3$, then any action of $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ by homeomorphisms on X is trivial. If $n = 2$, then every action of $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ on X factors through the abelianization of $\mathrm{Sp}(4, \mathbb{Z})$, which is $\mathbb{Z}/2$.*

Note that the dimension bound is sharp, since $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ does act (linearly) on \mathbb{R}^{2n} and \mathbb{S}^{2n-1} .

This paper is organised as follows. In Section 2 we study the integral symplectic group and prove Theorem 2.3. In Section 3 we point out that the basic features of the argument work for much more general arithmetic groups, and a slightly weaker hypothesis may be used. We emphasize here, however, that this general argument does not eliminate the need for special arguments in low-dimensional cases, even for the symplectic group.

In Section 4 we discuss conditions on algebraic groups G and rings of S -integers \mathfrak{o}_S that are sufficient to ensure that the lattices $\Gamma = G(\mathfrak{o}_S)$ have the features needed for our general argument. The lower bounds on the dimension in which such groups Γ have interesting actions depend on the existence of elementary p -subgroups; the larger the rank of such a subgroup, the better the bounds one obtains. We provide some elementary examples of such subgroups, but we leave open the question of how to identify the largest such subgroup in general. Finally, in Section 7 we make a remark about surface mapping class groups.

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2. THE INTEGRAL SYMPLECTIC GROUP

The symplectic group $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ is the subgroup of $\mathrm{GL}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ consisting of matrices which preserve the standard symplectic form. With respect to a symplectic basis

$$\{a_1, \dots, a_n, b_1, \dots, b_n\}$$

for $V = \mathbb{Z}^{2n}$, the form is represented by the matrix

$$J = \begin{pmatrix} 0 & I \\ -I & 0 \end{pmatrix}$$

and an integer matrix M lies in $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ if and only if ${}^t M J M = J$.

There is a subgroup T of $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ isomorphic to $(\mathbb{Z}/3)^n$, generated by the symplectic transformations

$$R_i: \begin{cases} a_i \mapsto -b_i \\ b_i \mapsto a_i - b_i \\ a_k \mapsto a_k \text{ for } k \neq i \\ b_k \mapsto b_k \text{ for } k \neq i \end{cases}$$

If V_i is the subspace with basis $\{a_i, b_i\}$, then R_i is the identity on $V_i^\perp \subset \mathbb{R}^{2n}$ and the matrix of R_i restricted to V_i is $\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 \\ -1 & -1 \end{pmatrix}$. We remark that T is also a subgroup of $\mathrm{SL}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$, and is the same subgroup as was used in [2], Lemma 3.2.

We now recall the statement of Theorem 4.7 of [2] for odd primes p , which is proved using Smith Theory.

Theorem 2.1. *Let p be an odd prime. If $m < 2d - 1$, then $(\mathbb{Z}/p)^d$ cannot act effectively by homeomorphisms on a generalized \mathbb{Z}/p -homology sphere of dimension m or a \mathbb{Z}/p -acyclic \mathbb{Z}/p -homology manifold of dimension $m + 1$.*

For $T \cong (\mathbb{Z}/3)^n$ this says:

Corollary 2.2. *Whenever T acts by homeomorphisms on a generalized $\mathbb{Z}/3$ -homology sphere of dimension less than $2n - 1$ or a $\mathbb{Z}/3$ -acyclic $\mathbb{Z}/3$ -homology manifold of dimension less than $2n$, some non-trivial element of T acts trivially.*

We shall use the structure of $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ to deduce Theorem 2.3 from Corollary 2.2. The case $n = 2$ is special: for $n \geq 3$ the group $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ is perfect, but $\mathrm{Sp}(4, \mathbb{Z})$ maps onto $\mathrm{Sp}(4, 2)$, which is isomorphic to the symmetric group Σ_6 and hence maps onto $\mathbb{Z}/2$, which acts non-trivially on the line and the 0-sphere.

Theorem 2.3. *Let X be a generalized $\mathbb{Z}/3$ -homology sphere of dimension less than $2n - 1$ or a $\mathbb{Z}/3$ -acyclic $\mathbb{Z}/3$ -homology manifold of dimension less than $2n$. If $n \geq 3$, then any action of $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ by homeomorphisms on X is trivial. If $n = 2$, then every action of $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ on X factors through the abelianization of $\mathrm{Sp}(4, \mathbb{Z})$, which is $\mathbb{Z}/2$.*

Proof. Let $\rho: \mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow \mathrm{Homeo}(X)$ be an action of $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ on X and let $T \cong (\mathbb{Z}/3)^n$ be the subgroup defined above. By Corollary 2.2, there is a non-trivial element $t \in T$ in the kernel of ρ .

The center of $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ is $\pm I$, and is not contained in T . By the Margulis normal subgroup theorem, any normal subgroup of $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ is either central or has finite index. Since the kernel of ρ contains a non-central element, it must have finite index. $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ has the congruence subgroup property, so the kernel of ρ contains a principal congruence subgroup Γ_m for some m . Thus our action factors through the quotient $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})/\Gamma_m \cong \mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/m)$, and it suffices to show that any action of $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/m)$ is trivial.

Now $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/m) \cong \prod_j \mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p_i^{e_i})$, where p_i runs over the prime divisors of m (see, e.g., [9] for an elementary proof of this). If an action of $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/m)$ is non-trivial, then its

restriction to some $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p_i^{e_i})$ must be non-trivial. So it is enough to prove the theorem with $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ replaced by $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p_i^{e_i})$.

So now we assume that ρ is an action of $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p^e)$ on X , and we let $Q \leq \mathrm{Homeo}(X)$ denote its image. T maps injectively to $\mathrm{Sp}(m, \mathbb{Z}/p^e)$, so we identify it with its image. As above, some non-trivial $t \in T$ acts trivially on X .

Suppose first that $e = 1$. The projective special linear group $\mathrm{PSp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p)$ is the quotient of $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p)$ by $\pm I$, so the map $\rho: \mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p) \rightarrow Q$ induces

$$\rho_{\pm I}: \mathrm{PSp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p) \twoheadrightarrow Q_0 = Q/\rho(\pm I).$$

Since $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p) \rightarrow \mathrm{PSp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p)$ sends T injectively, $\rho_{\pm I}$ has a non-trivial kernel. Now $\mathrm{PSp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p)$ is simple unless $n = p = 2$, which means that $\rho_{\pm I}$ is trivial and Q is at most $\mathbb{Z}/2$. If $n = p = 2$, then $\mathrm{Sp}(4, 2) = \mathrm{PSp}(4, 2) \cong \Sigma_6$, whose only non-trivial quotient is $\mathbb{Z}/2$ so we can conclude that $|Q| \leq 2$ in this case as well.

If $e > 1$ the kernel of the natural map from $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p^e)$ onto $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p)$ is a p -group. (If a matrix A is in this kernel then A is of the form $I + pB$, and for $1 \leq k \leq p^{e-1}$ the coefficient of B^k in $(I + pB)^{p^{e-1}}$ is $p^k \binom{p^{e-1}}{k}$, which is divisible by p^e ; thus the order of A divides p^{e-1} .) We denote this p -group P , and consider the induced map

$$\rho_P: \mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p) \rightarrow Q/\rho(P).$$

The kernel of ρ_P contains the (non-central) image of t , so as in the previous paragraph we deduce that $Q/\rho(P)$ has image of cardinality at most 2. Thus Q is an extension of the p -group $\rho(P)$ by a cyclic group of order at most 2. In particular Q is solvable. With the exception of the case $n = p = 2$, the group $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p^i)$ is perfect, so Q is trivial, as claimed.

If $n = p = 2$, then we must deal with the possibility that $\rho(P)$ is a non-trivial 2-group. A convenient way to do this is to note that the following element of order 5 in $\mathrm{Sp}(4, \mathbb{Z})$ has normal closure of index 2:

$$\begin{pmatrix} 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ -1 & 0 & 1 & -1 \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 1 \\ 0 & 0 & -1 & 1 \end{pmatrix}$$

It follows that the only non-trivial finite 2-group onto which $\mathrm{Sp}(4, \mathbb{Z})$ can map is $\mathbb{Z}/2$.

(This matrix is the image of an element μ of order 10 in the mapping class group Mod_2 of a genus 2 surface, under the natural map $\mathrm{Mod}_2 \rightarrow \mathrm{Sp}(4, \mathbb{Z})$. We refer the reader to [5] for a geometric argument that the normal closure of μ in Mod_2 has index 2.) \square

3. A GENERAL ARGUMENT

The argument for $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ used several features of this group which are common in higher-rank arithmetic groups. $\mathrm{Sp}(2n)$ is an example of a group scheme defined over \mathbb{Z} , and it is convenient to use this language to phrase a general question about actions of such groups on spheres and Euclidean spaces.

Recall that an *affine algebraic group scheme* \mathbb{G} defined over \mathbb{Z} is a functor from the category of rings to groups which is *represented* by some finitely-generated ring A ; this

means that there is a natural bijection between $\mathbb{G}(R)$ and $\text{Hom}(A, R)$ for any ring R . As a simple example, consider the functor $\mathbb{G} = \text{SL}_2$; it is an affine group scheme over \mathbb{Z} represented by the ring $A = \mathbb{Z}[x_1, x_2, x_3, x_4]/\langle x_1x_4 - x_2x_3 - 1 \rangle$. For a very readable introduction to affine group schemes, see [13].

Question 3.1. *Given an affine algebraic group scheme \mathbb{G} defined over \mathbb{Z} and a ring \mathfrak{o}_S of S -integers in a number field k , what is the smallest dimensional sphere (or Euclidean space) on which $\mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S)$ can act? In particular, are there examples of actions below the first dimension in which $\mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S)$ has a non-trivial linear representation over \mathbb{R} ?*

The answer to this question will depend on both the group scheme \mathbb{G} and on \mathfrak{o}_S . In our answer for $\mathbb{G} = \text{Sp}(2n)$ and $\mathfrak{o}_S = \mathbb{Z}$ we used Smith theory to find a non-central element in $\text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ which acted trivially; this allowed us to reduce the problem to actions of $\text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p^e)$. We then began over, with a Smith theory argument for $\text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p^e)$. Instead of starting over, we could have hypothesized the existence of one element $t \in \text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ which acts trivially and which projects to a non-central element in each $\text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z}/p^e)$. A slightly more complicated argument, which we give below, can then be used to show that t normally generates $\text{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ so the whole action is trivial. The advantage of this new argument is that it applies whenever $\Gamma = \mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S)$ enjoys the following properties:

- (1) **Normal Subgroup Property.** Every normal subgroup of Γ is either central or has finite index
- (2) **Strong Congruence Subgroup Property.** Every finite index subgroup of Γ contains a principal congruence subgroup $\Gamma(\mathfrak{a}) = \ker(\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{a}))$.
- (3) **Very Strong Approximation.** The map $\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{a})$ is surjective for all ideals \mathfrak{a} .
- (4) **Quasi-Solvable Quotients.** For every prime ideal \mathfrak{p} in \mathfrak{o}_S the quotient of $\mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{p})$ by its centre is centreless with only solvable proper quotients (e.g. simple).

Proposition 3.2. *Let Γ satisfy properties (1)-(4) above and suppose that Γ contains an element t whose image in $\mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{p})$ is non-central for every prime ideal \mathfrak{p} . Then the quotient of Γ by the normal closure of t is finite and solvable. In particular, if Γ is perfect then the normal closure of t is equal to Γ .*

Proof. Let N be the subgroup of Γ normally generated by t and $f: \Gamma \twoheadrightarrow \Gamma/N := Q$.

Since N contains the non-central element t , it has finite index, by (1). The Congruence Subgroup Property (2) tells us that N must contain a congruence subgroup $\Gamma(\mathfrak{a}) = \ker(\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{a}))$, and (3) tells us that $\Gamma \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{a})$ is onto. Thus f induces an epimorphism

$$\bar{f}: \mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{a}) \twoheadrightarrow Q.$$

Since \mathfrak{o}_S is a Dedekind domain, \mathfrak{a} factors uniquely as a product of powers of prime ideals, say $\mathfrak{a} = \prod \mathfrak{p}_i^{e_i}$. By the Chinese Remainder Theorem, $\mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{a}) = \prod \mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{p}_i^{e_i})$. We will be done if we can argue that the restriction of \bar{f} to each $\mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{p}_i^{e_i})$ has solvable image.

An elementary calculation shows that the kernel of the natural map $\mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{p}^e) \rightarrow \mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{p})$ is a p -group, where p is the characteristic of $\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{p}$. Thus the kernel of

$$\prod \mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{p}_i^{e_i}) \rightarrow \prod \mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{p}_i)$$

is a nilpotent group, which we denote P .

Now consider the following commutative diagram of epimorphisms:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \prod \mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{p}_i^{e_i}) & \xrightarrow{\bar{f}} & Q \\ \downarrow & & \downarrow \\ \prod \mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{p}_i) & \rightarrow & Q/\bar{f}(P) \end{array}$$

Let (t_1, \dots, t_n) denote the image of t in $\prod \mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{p}_i)$. By hypothesis, each t_i is non-central in $\mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{p}_i)$. On the other hand, the image of t in Q is trivial, by hypothesis, so the image of each t_i in $Q/\bar{f}(P)$ is central by the virtue of the following elementary observation:

Let $\phi : G_1 \times G_2 \rightarrow A$ be an epimorphism of groups. If $\phi(g_1, g_2) = 1$ then $\phi(g_1, 1)$ and $\phi(1, g_2)$ are central in A .

Property (4) now implies that the image of $\mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{p}_i)$ in $Q/\bar{f}(P)$ is solvable, and hence $Q/\bar{f}(P)$, a product of commuting solvable groups, is solvable. Since $\bar{f}(P)$ is nilpotent, we conclude that Q is solvable, as required. \square

We combine this proposition with Theorem 2.1 to obtain restrictions on the possible actions of Γ .

Theorem 3.3. *Let p be an odd prime, let $\Gamma = \mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S)$, as above, be a perfect group with properties (1)-(4), and consider an action of Γ on a generalized m -dimensional \mathbb{Z}/p -sphere or $(m+1)$ -dimensional \mathbb{Z}/p -acyclic homology manifold over \mathbb{Z}/p . Suppose that Γ contains an elementary abelian p -group T of rank $\lfloor m/2 \rfloor + 1$ whose projection to $\mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{p})$ intersects the centre trivially for each prime ideal \mathfrak{p} in \mathfrak{o}_S . Then the action is trivial.*

Proof. Theorem 2.1 gives us an element $t \in T \subset \Gamma$ which acts trivially. Then Proposition 3.2 allows us to conclude that the entire group Γ acts trivially. \square

The subgroup T used in our previous proof for $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ satisfies the hypothesis of Theorem 3.3, so this gives another proof for $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathbb{Z})$ when $n \geq 3$.

4. ARITHMETIC GROUPS

Let G be an algebraic group defined over \mathbb{Q} . We fix an embedding $G \hookrightarrow \mathrm{GL}_n$. This means that we identify G with a set of invertible matrices whose entries satisfy specific polynomial equations with coefficients in \mathbb{Q} . These equations make sense for any field k containing \mathbb{Q} , so we can define $G(k)$ to be $\mathrm{GL}(n, k) \cap G$. If k is an algebraic number field with ring of integers \mathfrak{o} and S a set of valuations, we may then define $G(\mathfrak{o}_S)$ to be $\mathrm{GL}(n, \mathfrak{o}_S) \cap G(k)$.

In this section we discuss conditions on G, k and S which will guarantee that $\Gamma = G(\mathfrak{o}_S)$ has the properties we need for Proposition 3.2. We assume throughout that G is connected (in the Zariski topology), simply connected (has no proper étale covers), and absolutely simple (i.e. simple when considered as an algebraic group over the algebraic closure of the defining field). Examples of such groups include the classical special linear and symplectic groups, as well as commutator subgroups of the orthogonal groups. We also assume that Γ is infinite throughout.

4.1. Normal subgroups. The first property in the list from Section 3 is the Normal Subgroup Property, which was established for a large class of algebraic groups by Margulis [7]. In particular, under the conditions fixed above, the Normal Subgroup Property holds for Γ as long as the dimension of a maximal k -split torus in G is at least 2 ($\text{rank}_k(G) \geq 2$) ([7], quoted in [11] as Theorem 9.9).

4.2. Congruence Subgroups. Sufficient conditions for ensuring Property 2 (the Strong Congruence Subgroup property) are given at length in [11], chapter 9. Our standing assumptions on G are sufficient together with:

- G has k -rank at least 2,
- either k is not totally imaginary or S is non-empty, and
- if G is one of B_2 or G_2 then S contains all prime divisors of 2 with residue degree 1.

Remark. If one has only the Weak Congruence Subgroup Property then the congruence kernel may be a non-trivial cyclic group (see [12]). In this case, instead of reducing to consideration of the group $Q = \Gamma/G(\mathfrak{a})$ in the proof of Proposition 3.2 one has to consider a finite central extension of Q and the proof then does not directly apply. In explicit examples, however, one can revert to the proof that we used in the symplectic case. Thus, instead of hypothesizing the existence of an element t as in Proposition 3.2, one tries to use Smith theory to see that the finite groups Q cannot act on the spaces in question. And the Smith theory can be applied equally well to the central extensions of Q .

Another setting in which the Smith theory line of argument helps is when considering the groups $O_{p,q}(\mathfrak{o}_S)$. Here the general argument fails because $SO_{p,q}(\mathbb{Z}/p)$, for example, is not simple modulo its center. But its derived subgroup, which has index 1, 2 or 4, is and therefore has the same p -subgroups if p is an odd prime.

4.3. Strong Approximation. The third property on our list is the most problematic. For $G = \text{SL}_n$ the statement is classical and can be found, for example, in Bourbaki ([1], Chapter VII, section 2, part 4 on Dedekind domains). The proof uses the fact that $\text{SL}(n, \mathfrak{o}_S)$ and $\text{SL}(n, \mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{a})$ are generated by elementary matrices $I + \lambda E_{i,j}$ together with the Chinese Remainder Theorem.

For most linear algebraic groups G one cannot expect $\Gamma \rightarrow G(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{a})$ to be surjective for all \mathfrak{a} . This is because the equations defining G may change drastically when reduced modulo a prime, or even become completely trivial; in fact we should write $G^{(\mathfrak{a})}(\mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{a})$ to indicate that we are considering the defining equations for G modulo \mathfrak{a} in the image. However, in our proof we cannot afford to exclude any primes because we have no control over which ideal \mathfrak{a} will be given to us by the Strong Congruence Subgroup Property. It turns out that it is enough to assume that

- For every prime \mathfrak{p} in \mathfrak{o}_S , the map $G(\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightarrow G^{(\mathfrak{p})}(\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})$ is surjective.

(Here $\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}}$ is the localization of \mathfrak{o} at the prime \mathfrak{p} , i.e. the ring obtained from \mathfrak{o} by inverting all primes except \mathfrak{p} , and $\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{o}_S/\mathfrak{p} = \mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}}/\mathfrak{p}$.) This assumption is satisfied, for example, by all of the Chevalley groups (see [3]).

Under this assumption, Strong Approximation implies the needed surjectivity. This argument goes as follows. The Strong Approximation as stated in [11], Theorem 7.12, can be rephrased as:

Theorem 4.1. *Let $\mathfrak{p}_1, \dots, \mathfrak{p}_r$ be primes not in S . Let $e_i \in \mathbb{N}$ and put*

$$K_i = \{g \in G(\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}_i}) \mid g \equiv I_n \pmod{\mathfrak{p}_i^{e_i}}\}.$$

Embed Γ diagonally in $G(\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}_1}) \times \dots \times G(\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}_r})$. Then

$$\Gamma \cdot (K_1 \times \dots \times K_r) = G(\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}_1}) \times \dots \times G(\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}_r}).$$

When $G = \mathrm{SL}_n$, $\mathfrak{o} = \mathbb{Z}$, $S = \emptyset$ and we have only one prime p , the theorem reduces to the statement $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{Z}) \cdot K = \mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{Z}_p)$, i.e. every determinant 1 matrix with entries in \mathbb{Z}_p can be written as a product of a matrix with entries in \mathbb{Z} times a matrix congruent to the identity mod p^e for any natural number e .

Now let $\mathfrak{a} = \prod \mathfrak{p}_i^{e_i}$ be an arbitrary ideal of \mathfrak{o}_S . It follows that the image of Γ in $\mathrm{GL}_n(\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{a})$ is the same as the image of $G(\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}_1}) \times \dots \times G(\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}_r})$. Using the Chinese Remainder theorem and the assumption that the maps $G(\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightarrow G^{(\mathfrak{p})}(\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})$ are surjective, one shows that this latter image is just $G(\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{a})$. (This includes showing that the surjectivity of $G(\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightarrow G^{(\mathfrak{p})}(\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})$ implies the surjectivity of $G(\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}}) \rightarrow G^{(\mathfrak{p})}(\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p}^e)$, which is explained in detail on page *** of [6] in the case $\mathfrak{o}_{\mathfrak{p}} = \mathbb{Z}_p$.)

4.4. Simplicity. If G is a Chevalley group, then $G^{(\mathfrak{p})}(\mathfrak{o}/\mathfrak{p})$ is almost always simple modulo its centre and perfect [3]. The only exceptions are the groups in the following list:

$$A_1(\mathbb{F}_2), A_1(\mathbb{F}_3), {}^2A_2(\mathbb{F}_2), B_2(\mathbb{F}_2), {}^2B_2(\mathbb{F}_2), G_2(\mathbb{F}_2), {}^2F_4(\mathbb{F}_2), {}^2G_2(\mathbb{F}_3).$$

4.5. Some good groups. All of our conditions are satisfied if

- G is a Chevalley group of rank at least 2 and is not B_2 or G_2
- either k is not totally imaginary or S is non-empty.

However, one can extract from the theorems quoted above that there are many other groups with the properties we require.

5. SPECIAL LINEAR AND SYMPLECTIC GROUPS

Let k be a number field. In this section we restrict to special linear and symplectic groups over rings \mathfrak{o}_S of S -integers. For $\mathfrak{o}_S = \mathbb{Z}$, of course, we have already established optimal bounds for actions on homology spheres and acyclic homology manifolds.

5.1. Linear actions. Let k and \mathfrak{o}_S be as above. Theorem 2.1 tells us that whenever it acts on \mathbb{S}^{n-2} or \mathbb{R}^{n-1} , the subgroup $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{Z}) \leq \mathrm{SL}(n, \mathfrak{o}_S)$ must act trivially. Therefore the kernel of the action contains elements which are not central, and are not central mod \mathfrak{p} for any prime \mathfrak{p} . Thus the entire action is trivial by Proposition 3.2. The same observation shows that $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathfrak{o}_S)$ cannot act on \mathbb{R}^{2n-1} or \mathbb{S}^{2n-2} .

If k is totally real, then $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathfrak{o}_S)$ and $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathfrak{o}_S)$ embed in $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathbb{R})$ and $\mathrm{SL}(2n, \mathbb{R})$, respectively, so the above observations provide a complete answer to Question 6.1 in these cases. But if k is not totally real, then we have only that $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathfrak{o}_S)$ acts on \mathbb{C}^n (real

dimension $2n$) and \mathbb{S}^{2n-1} ; and similarly, $\mathrm{Sp}(2n, \mathfrak{o}_S)$ acts non-trivially on \mathbb{R}^{4n} and \mathbb{S}^{4n-1} . Thus, in this case, we have not determined the least dimension of a contractible manifold or sphere on which these groups act non-trivially.

5.2. Roots of unity. Suppose that \mathfrak{o} contains a p -th root of unity η for some odd prime p . The subgroup D of $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathfrak{o}_S)$ generated by diagonal matrices with powers of η on the diagonal is a copy of $(\mathbb{Z}/p)^{n-1}$. By Theorem 2.1, whenever $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathfrak{o}_S)$ acts on \mathbb{R}^{2n-3} or \mathbb{S}^{2n-4} , some element of D acts trivially. D intersects the centre of $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathfrak{o}_S)$ if and only if n is divisible by p . Moreover, if p does not divide n , then no element of D become central modulo any prime \mathfrak{p} .

If p does not divide n , we conclude that any action of $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathfrak{o}_S)$ on a Euclidean space of dimension less than $2n - 2$ is trivial, i.e. $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathfrak{o}_S)$ can't act on \mathbb{R}^{2n-3} . Since there are actions on \mathbb{R}^{2n} and \mathbb{S}^{2n-1} , this leaves only two dimensions in which there may or may not be actions.

If p divides n , then $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathfrak{o}_p)$ contains a non-central copy of $(\mathbb{Z}/p)^{n-2}$, so $\mathrm{SL}(n, \mathfrak{o}_p)$ can't act on \mathbb{R}^{2n-5} .

6. QUESTIONS

The Smith theory techniques underlying this note rely on the presence of p -torsion. To determine the scope of their applicability, one needs to address the following natural question:

Question 6.1. *Given G and \mathfrak{o}_S , and a rational prime p , what is the rank of the largest elementary abelian p -group in $\mathbb{G}(\mathfrak{o}_S)$?*

There are obvious bounds coming from the observation that the generators of any such elementary abelian p -subgroup are all simultaneously diagonalizable over \mathbb{C} (as can be seen easily from considering their Jordan forms), so the rank is at most the dimension of a maximal torus in $G(\mathbb{C})$. For example, in SL_n , it is at most $n - 1$.

Smith theory techniques tell us nothing in the absence of torsion, and little is known about how torsion-free lattices in semi-simple Lie groups of higher rank might act on contractible manifolds or spheres. Such problems fit naturally into the context of the Zimmer Programme [14], but the techniques developed until now are not well-adapted to actions by homeomorphisms.

7. A REMARK ABOUT MAPPING CLASS GROUPS

Let Mod_g denote group of isotopy classes of orientation-preserving homeomorphisms of the closed, orientable surface S_g of genus g . The action of Mod_g on $H_1(S_g, \mathbb{Z})$ induces a surjection

$$\mathrm{Mod}_g \twoheadrightarrow \mathrm{Sp}(2g, \mathbb{Z}),$$

so via this homomorphism Mod_g does admit non-trivial actions on \mathbb{R}^{2g} and the sphere \mathbb{S}^{2g-1} . In view of Theorem 2.3 it is natural to ask whether Mod_g can act non-trivially on contractible manifolds and spheres of smaller dimension. This question appears more difficult than the corresponding question resolved in [2] for $\mathrm{SAut}(F_n)$ because of the irregular

distribution of torsion in Mod_g as one varies g . For $g = 3$, however, results of Zimmermann can be used to settle this, at least for smooth actions on homology spheres.

Proposition 7.1. *Any smooth action of the mapping class group Mod_3 on a homology sphere of dimension less than five is trivial.*

Proof. The mapping class group Mod_3 contains a copy of the simple group $\text{PSL}(2, 7)$ of order 168, induced from the Hurwitz action of $\text{PSL}(2, 7)$ on Klein's quartic of genus three. By [18], Proposition 1 and [8], Proposition 2.1, $\text{PSL}(2, 7)$ does not admit a non-trivial, smooth action on a homology sphere of dimension less than five (see also [19]). On the other hand, by [17], Lemma 1, any non-trivial homomorphism from Mod_3 to an arbitrary group has to inject $\text{PSL}(2, 7)$, hence any action of Mod_3 on a homology sphere of dimension less than five is trivial. \square

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